

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 44.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1764.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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IN MEMORY OF BRAVE DEFENDERS OF FLAG.

Graves of Dead Veterans Deco-
rated at Nuuanu Cemetery.

IMPOSING DISPLAY BY MILITARY

Largest Turn Out in History of G. W.
De Long Post—Every Military Or-
ganization Represented—Address by
Judge George De La Vergne, etc.

The members of Geo. W. De Long
Post, G. A. R., should feel that there is
a strong patriotic feeling in the hearts
of the people of Honolulu, for the ob-
servance of Memorial Day, which is es-
sentially American in character, on Sat-
urday, was so general as to stamp Hon-
olulu as a genuine American city.

The occasional light showers in the
morning, while ominous, merely tended
to make the march easier for the men,
as the dust was settled and the atmos-
phere made cooler. From the time the
procession started until it left the ceme-
tery on the return march the sun
shone brightly, but as the line started
down the Judd street hill a light shower
began and lasted for ten minutes.

Promptly at half past two the First
regiment, headed by the Hawaiian

dead, to deepen our reverence for their
work, to strengthen among ourselves
the bond of fraternity, recalling experi-
ences common to us all, to encourage a
more generous charity for our comrades
who are sick or in distress, and the des-
titute wards of our order, and to em-
phasize in the minds and hearts of all
who may unite with us the privilege
and duty of patriotism. Friends and
fellow citizens, I welcome you to this
public service. This is to us the Mem-
orial Day of stalwart bravery, of pa-
triotic heroism, of national faith. It is
dear to every veteran soldier; it deep-
ens in our minds the memory of our
comrades who have gone before, and
that memory makes dear to us that
badge of the G. A. R. which we wear
upon our breasts.

After prayer by Chaplain Wm. Mc-
Candless and reading of orders by Ad-
jutant La Pierre, Commander Greene
resumed:

"Obedience is the duty of the soldier.
It is not, however, merely in obedience
to the orders read that we are assem-
bled; the most generous instincts of our
hearts prompt us to do that which our
orders from headquarters command.

to the backs of their coats. "And it is
safe to say," remarked the judge with
fervor, "that none of those pieces of
white paper were made a target for
the enemy. Their faces were toward
the foe."

In accordance with instructions from
Department Headquarters, the speaker
read the famous address of Abraham
Lincoln at the battlefield of Gettys-
burg:

"Four score and seven years ago our
fathers brought forth upon this contin-
ent a new nation, conceived in liberty
and dedicated to the proposition that
all men are created equal. Now we are
engaged in a great civil war, testing
whether that nation, or any nation, so
conceived and so dedicated, can long
endure. We are met on a great battle-
field of that war. We are met to dedi-
cate a portion of it as the final resting
place of those who here gave their lives
that that nation might live.

"It is altogether fitting and proper
that we should do this. But in a larger
sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot

was a non-commissioned officer in the
Twenty-sixth Connecticut Volunteers,
and was assigned with his regiment to
the Gulf Department, Nineteenth Army
Corps, General N. P. Banks. His regi-
ment won distinction for courage and
hard work in the two memorable as-
saults on Fort Hudson, on May 27th and
June 14th, 1863. In those two assaults
the regiment lost nearly one-half of the
members. In the assault on June 14th
he was badly wounded. He is one of
the charter members of Geo. W. De
Long Post, organized in 1882, and was
elected Quartermaster and filled that
position for thirteen consecutive years.
This year he yielded to his friends and
accepted the Post Commandership.



R. JAY GREENE, Post Commander.

LINE OF MARCH.

Platoon of Mounted Police.
Platoon of Foot Police.
Band.
First Regiment, N. G. H., Colonel R. H.
McLean commanding.
Battalion from U. S. S. Adams, Lieuten-
ant Harris commanding.
Geo. W. De Long Post, No. 45, G. A. R.
Dept. of Cal. and Nev.
President Dole and Staff and Members
of the Cabinet.
U. S. Charge d' Affaires Ellis Mills.
U. S. Vice Consul General W. P. Boyd.
Captain E. W. Watson and Officers of
the U. S. S. Adams.
Judge Geo. H. De La Vergne,
Orator of the Day.
Rev. D. P. Birnie, Chaplain of the Day.
Members of the Legislature.
Delegation of Geo. C. Wilts Camp
No. 4, Sons of Veterans.
Delegation of Citizens' Guard of Hawaii
and Escort of Mounted Reserve.



SAM MCKEAGUE,
Past Commander.

consecrate, we cannot hallow this
ground. The brave men, living and
dead, who struggled here, have conse-
crated it far above our power to add or
deduct. The world will little note nor
long remember what we say here, but
it can never forget what they did here.

"It is for us, the living, rather to be
dedicated here to the unfinished work
they have thus far so nobly carried on.
It is rather for us to be here dedicated
to the great task remaining before us,
that from these honored dead we take
increased devotion to the cause for
which they gave the last full measure
of devotion; that we here highly re-
solve that these dead shall not have
died in vain, and the nation shall, under
God, have a new birth of freedom, and
that the government of the people, by
the people and for the people shall not
perish from the earth."

At the close, Adjutant La Pierre read
the roll call of the dead: Charles Wil-
son, Edward L. Harvey, L. L. Buck-
land, Jos. Tilden, Jerry V. Stimsonson,



JOHN N. WRIGHT,
Past Commander.

G. W. Yarrick, J. F. Lovejoy, Charles
N. Arnold and Jona Austin.

There are several others buried in the
plot, Grand Army men, but who were
not members of the local Post.

After the list was read the marines
advanced to the graves and fired the
usual salute, the bugler finishing with
taps. Then the choir and audience sang
"America," accompanied by the band,
and the services closed with a benedi-
ction by Rev. Douglas P. Birnie.

When the regular services were over
the members of the Post visited the
Fitz vault, where the remains of Kate
Field are deposited. The front of the
vault had been decorated with a
handsome floral piece in purple, orange,
on which, "Kate Field, G. A. R.," had
been picked out in white stephanotis.

A number of other flowers, bouquets
and leis were furnished by friends of
Miss Field and representatives of the
press.

While the services were being held
at the G. A. R. plot a detachment from
the First Regiment, N. G. H., was per-
forming a similar duty over the graves
of the men who were killed at Kaula-
lau, Kauai, the volleys of musketry
frequently drowning the voices of the
speakers.

The grave of Charles L. Carter was
beautifully decorated by members of
the Citizens' Guard.

R. Jay Greene was born in Rhode
Island in 1837 and is one of four sons
and eight grandsons of John Greene,
whose father was a captain in the Revo-
lutionary war. Mr. Greene entered the
service of the Union at the breaking
out of the war. Commander Greene



L. L. LA PIERRE,
Adjutant.

This day commemorates a valor on sea
and on land that is illustrious; this day
is eloquent of a patriotism that did not
speak only from the lips; the day is
sacred to the almost visible presence
of that great army of comrades who,
out of prison pens and hospitals, camps
and battlefields, muster today on the
parade grounds beyond the river. And
now, as we, here in this silent camp
ground of the dead, with soldierly
tenderness and these passionless
mounds, let us recall those who made
their breasts the barricade between our
country and its foes. Let us recall their
heroism and their fidelity in camp, the
battlefield, the prison pen and hospital.
Let the flag for which they fought
and from the shadow of whose folds
they were promoted never be dishon-
ored, that our country, whose union
and supremacy they surrendered their
lives for, may ever have the fervent
and enthusiastic devotion of every Am-
erican citizen. And, as we stand here
before each grave as before an altar, we
pledge our manhood that, so help us
God and the memory of our departed



W. L. MCCANDLESS,
Chaplain.

comrades, shall strengthen in us a more
loyal patriotism.

The decoration of the graves of the
dead comrades was followed by an ad-
dress by Judge George De La Vergne,
who said, in part:

"It is my purpose today to call to
mind why we stand here in this glad
sunshine, performing a duty to those
who fought to preserve the flag. We
must not forget the memory of those
men who fought and the victories they
won. We stand today in distant Hawaii
and reverence those men after thirty
years of peace for their brave deeds
during the four years of bitter struggle."

Judge De La Vergne drew a graphic
picture of the battles of Chickamauga
and of Rickett's brigade at Gettysburg.
Of the Wilderness with General Long-
street facing the blue column as it ad-
vanced toward his command, with death
inevitable. "It was then," said the
speaker, "that General Longstreet re-
marked, 'This is not war, it is sacri-
fice.'" He carried the memory of the
men back to Cold Harbor. "There it
was that the brave men who were to go
into that engagement spent the night
before the battle writing their names
upon pieces of paper and pinning them



C. H. ELDREDGE,
Marshal.

Band, under the leadership of Prof.
Burger, left the drill shed and filed
through the Executive grounds, march-
ing to Fort, to Queen. At Brewer's
wharf, a detachment of marines and
blue jackets from the U. S. S. Adams,
numbering ninety men, in command of
Lieutenant Harris, was in waiting. The
detachment was escorted by the First
regiment out Queen to Richard, to
King, to Fort, the Grand Army men
joining at their headquarters at Har-
mony Hall.

The Ministerial carriage contained
Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign
Affairs, and James A. King, Minister of
the Interior, with Acting Adjutant Geo.
C. Potter and Major J. W. Pratt.
The next contained Captain Watson
of the U. S. S. Adams and Consul Gen-
eral Ellis Mills and Vice Consul Gen-
eral W. Porter Boyd and Paymaster
Semmes.

Then followed carriages containing
Rev. D. P. Birnie and Judge George
De La Vergne, members of the Senate,
members of the Legislature, captains of
the various companies of the Citizens'



WILLIAM F. WILLIAMS.

Guard, and one containing the floral
tributes for the grave of Charles L.
Carter, killed in the revolution of 1895.
Followed by the Mounted Reserve un-
der command of Captain A. W. Carter.

Arriving at the cemetery, the Post
and members of the Cabinet and Legis-
lature proceeded direct to the plot.
Seats had been provided for the mem-
bers of the Legislature, but they were
occupied by others before the procession
arrived, so that the invited guests were
obliged to stand and get the best point
of observation possible.

The exercises began by the reading
of the ritual by Post Commander R.
Jay Greene, who said:
"The duty of today is one of impres-
sive significance. We meet to honor our

SESSION DRAWS TO BUSY CLOSE.

Minister Cooper Declines to
Answer Questions.

HOUSE OBJECTS TO LETTER.

Wine Bill Passes Second Reading—Cur-
rent Receipts Bill—License Act
Passes Senate—Relief to Lapers on
Molokai—Improvements Ordered.

Eighty-seventh Day.

FRIDAY, May 23.

After the opening preliminaries, Min-
ister Cooper made the following reply
to Senator Holstein's questions:

Question 1. Does the Executive con-
template amending the Tariff Act of
1892, in relation to an increase of duty
on wines or fermented drinks; where-
by sake would have to pay a heavier
duty? Answer—No.

Question 2. If so, would the proposed
amendment be brought in this session?
Answered by the answer to Question 1.

Question 3. Would you furnish the
Senate with copies of the treaty be-
tween Hawaii and Japan? Copies of
the treaty have been distributed among
the Senators.

Question 4. Are there any provisions
in the said treaty which prohibit this
Government from increasing the duty
on sake? Answer—The treaty provides
that the same privileges be granted to
the citizens of Japan as are granted to
citizens or subjects of other nations;
that they shall pay at all times such
duties and taxes as may be exacted from
citizens or subjects of other nations.
There is nothing to prohibit the passing
of a law to increase the duty on sake,
provided that it be a general law af-
fecting all liquor of a similar character;
but a law which should single out sake
and discriminate against that liquor
would not be in conformity with the
provisions of the treaty.

To answer the questions put by Sen-
ator Waterhouse regarding claims
against the Hawaiian Government, the
Minister replied:

"To answer the questions propounded
by Senator Waterhouse on the 28th
instant would require the discussion of
subjects now under consideration by
the Department, for which reason I beg
to be allowed to decline to answer the
questions propounded."

The Miscellaneous Committee reported
favorably on the wide tire bill.

Senator Baldwin made a favorable
verbal report on the wine bill.

Senator McCandless presented a ma-
jority report in favor of the income
tax bill.

On a ruling by the chair the motion
to reconsider the physicians' bill was
entertained and the bill passed the
final reading.

House bill No. 47, creating an Execu-
tive Department of Education, passed
the third reading.

Senate bill No. 48, to exempt certain
wines from import duty, came up on
the third reading.

Senator Brown asked if the term of
one year's notice was to conform with
the Denmark treaty.

Minister Damon said this was one
reason; also after the first of January
the treasury would be in a better con-
dition to stand the loss resulting from
the decrease in duties.

Senator Brown—Under the treaty
with Denmark the Government is obli-
gated to give a year's notice?

Minister Damon—Yes, sir.

No further questions arising, the eyes
and noses were called on the final pas-
sage. Senators Lyman and Waterhouse
were the only ones voting against the
measure. The bill passed.

Under suspension of the rules, Sen-
ator Lyman submitted the report of the
conference committee on the internal
tax bill. The report showed nearly all
the sections stricken out by the House
retained. The report was accepted,
which passes the bill.

Senator Waterhouse presented the re-
port of the conference committee on the
license bill.

Senator Holstein said he would have
brought in a minority report on the
milk and boarding house licenses if he
hadn't constituted such a small mi-
nority.

Senator McCandless said that the re-
port was a complete surrender of the
Senate to the House. The conference
committee asked the Senate to accept
a report that was entirely against the
principles of the Senate. He moved to
non-concur in the report.

Minister Damon said the items were
of such small importance that it hard-
ly seemed worth while to delay legisla-
tion by non-concurring.

Senator Waterhouse said the ques-
tions had been reviewed very carefully
by the committee. The Senate had
gained nearly everything in the in-
ternal tax bill. This was a compromise.

Senator Brown said he didn't like
the report in all features, but the mat-
ters didn't amount to enough to send
the report back to the committee.

Senator McCandless withdrew his
motion to non-concur. A motion to con-
cur was then carried, which passes the
bill.

The Secretary read a communication
from the House stating that the re-

ports of the conference committees had been accepted.

A report from the Executive on the bill to set apart land in Hilo for public purposes was read. The Executive does not approve of certain features of the bill, because the land will be needed in connection with the new wharf; also Coconut Island may be required as a quarantine station. The Executive submitted a substitute bill. This was read for the first time, passed and referred to the Printing Committee.

Senate bill No. 26, relating to manufacture of wines from Hawaiian grapes, was taken up on second reading and passed. The bill will be read the third time on Saturday.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House Bill No. 25, relating to income tax, taken up for consideration in second reading.

Senator Brown moved that Section 1 be indefinitely postponed, on the ground that Section 17 of the internal tax bill, which passed third reading recently, provides for what Section 1 of the proposed bill does. The internal tax bill was introduced first. Next came the income tax bill. This being a subsequent measure, might the point not be raised that it would repeal Section 17 of the internal tax bill? Then again, about the people outside of the Republic. How can taxes on their incomes be collected? The income tax bill should be a part of the internal tax bill and separate from it.

Senator Baldwin—I don't profess to be a lawyer, but I have looked carefully into this matter. I have been guided by lawyers entirely conversant with the matter. I have found that a certain part of the bill is unconstitutional, providing for double taxation. I am not opposed to an income tax, although I was at the beginning of the session. As a member of the committee who had the internal tax bill under consideration, I can speak on the work that was done. We drew up Section 17, making provision for taxation on properties of various corporations or other owners as a whole. In levying this tax, all incomes, properties and increases are taken into account. Section 17 makes the internal tax an income tax bill in everything but name. Our committee talked over the matter and found that some \$150,000 would be collected by the Government over and above the amount at present received. The members of the House said they did not want Section 17 and so they introduced the income tax bill. This they passed, but with the reduction of the tax from 2 to 1 per cent. As I said before, I do not object to an income tax, but it seems to me that the two tax laws will clash and will subsequently be thrown out by the Supreme Court. In the event of such action, the Minister of Finance will be placed in a very difficult position. The trouble has been that the House and Senate have not worked together on the matter. There might have been a different result if they had. A clash will result and one of the laws will have to go out.

Senator McCandless—The principal objection of the first speaker is based on the fear that the law, if passed, might be declared unconstitutional and thereby both tax laws would be jeopardized. I have consulted the best lawyers in town, and with one voice they declare that there would be no jeopardy at all. One Act does not bear on the other. The two are separate and distinct. So far as that is concerned, there is no risk. I do not think that the Supreme Court is going to commit har-har and throw out all the tax laws. From time immemorial every reform that has been introduced has been fought, and that too by the best class of people. It is a peculiar fact, but it is nevertheless so. The income tax bill is irrefragable. It does not suit me entirely, but I bow in deference to the lower House, who have made a careful study of it, and passed it in its present form. It is one of the best bills that has ever been introduced, and I intend to stick by it. The time is short, and it cannot be amended now. I believe in a graduated income tax. Some people call this socialism. I choose to be classed with the socialists if such is the fact. When the House drew up this bill they meant it for a graduated income tax. It is all right as it is, and I move that Section 1 pass.

Senator Brown—It is not the fact that the constitution does not forbid making tax bills, but it is the matter of double taxation that I object to.

Minister Cooper—When the income tax bill was introduced in the House I felt there was something in connection with it which I could not favor. It is true the Executive have not asked for the measure, but it was not objected to by them, since it was an effort to raise revenue for the Government. If the proposed law is declared unconstitutional in its present form it will not affect the other tax bill. The Supreme Court might declare it in conflict with the internal tax bill, and here would be a source of trouble. Again there is objection to the exemption clause. There seems to be an inequality in its provisions.

After the first trial of strength to see how the vote of the Senate stood, the sections of the bill passed without discussion. The only change likely to be made in the measure is to grant the right of appeal from the Tax Appeal Board to the Supreme Court.

Section 2 passed as in the bill. Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 took the same course without further discussion. The bill then passed the second reading. Senator Brown voting against it. The bill will be read a third time Saturday.

Under suspension of the rules Senator Lyman presented the report of the Committee on Commerce on House bill No. 12, relating to the disposition of lands in Honolulu deleterious to public health. The committee recommended the passage of the bill without amendment. The bill passed the second reading without discussion. The third reading is set for Saturday.

Senator McCandless' wide tire bill came up on second reading. Senator Waterhouse moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. Two years was short

enough time for the bill to be deferred. If the next Legislature wanted such a measure it could be passed then.

Senator McCandless asked the Senate to be sensible. The bill gave plenty of time for the people to change their carriage wheels. Every carriage wheel in the country should be a road maker.

Senator Wright opposed the bill. Senator Baldwin said there were many good points about the bill, but the roads of the country presented such varied character that it was almost impossible to fix hard and fast rules for all districts.

Senator Hocking—There ought to be a section in this Act repealing the law against cruelty to animals.

Motion to indefinitely postpone was lost. The bill was then taken up section by section. Section 1 passed with the amendments recommended by the committee. Sections 2 and 3 took the same course. The bill then passed the second reading as a whole.

The loan bill was made the special order for Saturday.

House bill No. 49, to amend portions of the laws of 1892, relating to appeals, passed the first reading, read the second time by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Brown said a question had arisen as to the constitutionality of the loan bill, No. 46, owing to the provision in the constitution that requires that loan measures should emanate from the Executive. The bill now before the Legislature was a substitute bill. The Executive considered that the Senate had exceeded its authority. Mr. Brown did not take this view. It was important that the matter should be decided, as it might affect the sale of the bonds. Senator Brown brought the matter up so that it might be discussed when the bill was brought up Saturday.

The Senate then adjourned. After adjournment a secret caucus on the refunding scheme was held.

House of Representatives.

A communication from the Senate announced concurrence of that body in House Bill No. 47, relating to ports of entry.

The following communication in answer to another from the Clerk of the House was received:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated May 26th, together with the report of the House Committee on Public Health."

"As president of the Medical Association of Hawaii, and of the Executive Committee of the same, and as chairman of the meeting when the medical fee bill was passed, I may assure the honorable House of Representatives, through you, that there is not the slightest cause for alarm."

"So long as the medical profession is not placed upon the same footing with the vendor of articles of every description, there need be no fear by the honorable Legislature that the members of the Medical Association will be exorbitant in their charges, and that therefore there will be no cause for any body of men, even the honorable Legislature, to step in between the members of the Medical Association and their patients."

"There is not the slightest danger that the profession on the islands will degenerate into a meat, telephone, steamship, well-boring or other monopoly."

"As a class they are educated men of good character, who know too well their humanitarian vocation, their professional rights, as well as their duties and obligations to the people to whom they have never failed to give most tangible and practical proofs. Therefore, they hardly need any lessons as to the manner of managing their own fee bills."

With great respect and high consideration for that honorable body, I am, Yours truly,

JNO. S. MCGREW, M. D., President Medical Association of Hawaii.

Rep. Richards expressed his opinion on the letter, saying that the doctors had made a mistake in writing it, as they had in their discussions at certain meetings. The letter was in the nature of an insult to the House of Representatives.

The following bills were reported signed by the President:

An Act to amend Section 7 of an Act entitled, "An Act to promote fencing."

An Act to extend certain streets in the District of Honolulu.

An Act to prevent injuring, distorting and deforming the feet of female children under 18 years of age.

An Act to define the procedure in actions of condemnation under the right of eminent domain.

An Act making appropriations for unpaid bills prior to December 31, 1895.

An Act authorizing the Commissioners of Public Lands to cause a reapportionment to be made of certain homestead lots, and to accept payment for the same upon the basis of such reapportionment.

An Act to extend certain streets in the town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

An Act to define the field and staff officers and non-commissioned staff of a regiment of the National Guard of Hawaii, amending Section 3 of Act 20 of the laws of the special session, 1895.

Joint resolution relating to the United States of America.

Joint resolution relating to postage stamps, cards and envelopes.

The Conference Committee on Senate Bill No. 8, relating to internal taxes, reported on the same, recommending its passage with a few slight amendments. Report adopted.

Another conference committee report announced concurrence in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 12, relating to licenses, and recommended passage of same. Report adopted.

Rep. Hanuna reported for the House committee who visited the leper settlement at Kalaupapa and Kalawao, saying that they had met with the lepers and had presented to them certain petitions and complaints. The committee had met with the Board of Health, and that body had seen fit to ask the Legislature for the following appropriations:

First—Home for non-leprosy boys of leprosy parents, \$5,000.

Second—Coffee shop and restaurant at Kalawao, \$1,000.

Third—Shed near ration building for shelter of lepers, \$500.

The Board had also recommended that postage be free to the lepers, and that in the matter of rations, sugar, baking powder or other articles be added to the allowance of flour to make up the amount of 50 cents.

The committee recommended insertion of these items in the Appropriation bill. Report adopted.

Rep. Robertson presented the following joint resolution:

"Whereas, the commission appointed the 9th day of October, 1895, to consider and report upon the subject of land transfer and registry of deeds, has made a preliminary report and has asked for further time in which to make a complete report, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the said commission be allowed to continue the investigation and consideration of the different systems of land transfer and registry of deeds, and to make report to the next session of the Legislature."

Resolution adopted.

Rep. Hanuna reported for the committee appointed to hand to the Board of Health the resolution regarding people at the leper settlement, from whom all appearances of disease had disappeared, which was introduced in the House Thursday. The President of the Board of Health had read the resolution and stated that that body could take no action on the matter, since it had not been adopted in the House. In cases of such people as were described in the resolution, a board of physicians, already appointed, should make examination and if found to be free from the disease, they should be set at liberty from the leper settlement. This had always been done in the past. There was no room at the Kalaupapa.

Rep. Richards then moved to insert the items recommended by the Board of Health for improvements at the leper settlement. Carried.

Rep. Kaeo moved for the insertion of an item of \$600 under the head of appropriations for roads and bridges at Koloa, Kauai. One man at the place mentioned had loaned the amount of \$600 for road purposes and should be paid back. Carried.

Minister Cooper moved to insert another item of \$405.50, for traveling expenses and incidentals, with F. S. Dodge's work on sewerage system. Carried.

Rep. Kamaoia moved to insert an item of \$32 for a horse, saddle and bridle taken by force from a certain Chinaman during the late rebellion.

Minister Damon moved the item be put in the Attorney-General's department, subject to the approval of the Executive. Carried.

Minister King moved that an item of \$19,695.90, for road damages in favor of Mrs. Victoria Ward, be inserted. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rep. Richards, under suspension of the rules, introduced a bill relative to franking privilege to be granted to the lepers at the settlement. The bill provides that the letters be sent to Kalaupapa in a package, and by the postmaster at that place sent to the Honolulu general postoffice, where they will receive the ordinary cancelling stamp of this office. Bill passed second reading.

Rep. Ryecroft wanted something done toward furnishing wood to the lepers. Understood \$1,500 would be sufficient.

Rep. Richards reported verbally the action taken by the Board of Health on Wednesday. There is wood enough in the gulches to supply the people for many years.

House bill No. 46, relating to the practice of medicine and surgery, was brought up, and Rep. Kamaoia then promptly moved to lay it on the table. His reasons were that there has been a good deal of talk about the doctors, and if this bill goes into effect they will get even on somebody, probably the public. We sent a respectful communication to the doctors and this morning we got an insulting reply. The bill was in bad odor in the Senate and was killed there, but in some way it got new life and is down here. We all know that the doctors here occasionally make a right guess and get the right remedy. Well, they may not strike it so often if we go in to regulate them.

Rep. Ryecroft said the member evidently had not read the bill. This was an act to prevent quacks from coming here with bogus diplomas and practicing a profession they knew nothing about. It was a measure which prevented people practicing medicine until they had passed an examination before physicians here.

Rep. Kamaoia thought he understood the matter. Physicians have to go through an examination. If this bill becomes a law, the examining physicians can stop really good men from coming here.

Rep. Richards thought the insulting letter received from the physicians this morning should be ignored in considering this bill. The letter was evidently gotten up by the same clique that passed the fee bill, which the majority of physicians repudiate. These examiners are appointed by a Minister, and he will use due care in selecting the right men. It has passed the third reading in the Senate, and we have only to concur or not.

Rep. Kamaoia said it was a House bill and had been amended by the Senate. We have a perfect right to lay it on the table.

The Speaker decided that the motion was out of order according to Section 14.

Rep. Richards said Section 17 would cover it if the member wanted the bill killed.

The bill passed.

The current receipts bill appropriating \$1,797,239.01, passed third reading.

The wine bill, permitting wines of less than 15 per cent alcohol to enter the Hawaiian Islands duty free, passed first reading. Rep. Kamaoia wanted to know why the bill provided for the admission of this wine after June 1, 1897.

Rep. Ryecroft said he thought it was because it took in countries all over

the world, and it would give ample time for notification to France and Australia. Another thing, it would give dealers time to get rid of their duty paid stock, so they could all start on an equal basis.

Bill passed second reading.

Rep. Richards, under suspension of the rules, reported House bill No. 54, relating to free postage from Molokai, had been printed. He asked that under the same suspension the bill be read the third time. Carried, and bill passed.

Rep. Kamaoia moved that the joint resolution on the liquor commission be taken from the table. Lost on two-thirds vote.

Eighty-Eighth Day.

SATURDAY, May 30.

After the Judiciary Committee of the Senate had made a favorable report on a bill relating to an amendment to the Civil Code, Senator Brown made a motion to refer the various refunding and loan bills that had been tabled by the Senate back to the Executive. He stated that this action was due to the conclusions reached in the Senate caucus held Friday afternoon.

Minister Damon said he would put no obstacle in the way of having the bills taken up, but he could not give the matter his personal attention, as he intended leaving for the coast on Wednesday's Australia. He stated the conditions on which certain capitalists represented by P. C. Jones had offered to float the national debt. The interest realized by the parties represented by Mr. Jones amounted to about 4.47 per cent. Under the funding scheme he had proposed, interest would amount to 4.75 per cent, but the terms he proposed were such that the benefits would be reaped by the people in this country. Mr. Damon had proposed to make the loan so that the people of Hawaii would exchange their 6 per cent for the new bonds at a lower rate, and thus keep the money at home. This last proposition would put all the money in the hands of English capitalists. Mr. Damon wished it thoroughly understood, however, that if the Senate saw fit to accept this final scheme, he, as Minister of Finance, would do all in his power to see it carried through successfully. He was always willing to work for the best interests of the country.

Senator Brown said it was very unfortunate that Minister Damon was to leave so soon, but he still believed that the Executive should have an opportunity to act on this new plan.

The income tax bill then came up for final reading and was carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Lyman, Northrup, Holstein, Hocking, Horner, McCandless, Schmidt and Wright—8.

Noes—Kaulane, Baldwin, Brown, Waterhouse, Rice and Wilcox—6.

The House bill relating to the improvement of lands deleterious to public health passed the third reading.

At the suggestion of Minister Damon, the loan bill for public improvements, as amended by the House, was taken up. The House amendments were accepted with a few minor exceptions.

The bill relating to the storage of grape wines of home manufacture passed the third reading.

Minister Damon rose to a question of privilege and read the following letter from Hon. P. C. Jones:

"Honolulu May, 30.

"Hon. S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance—Dear Sir: By the Australia yesterday we received a letter from a gentleman who has been an ardent supporter of this Government, and who has always been ready to assist to the extent of his ability. The discussion in the Senate on the new bonds to consolidate the debt of the Government came to his notice, and he wrote to friends of his in London upon the subject. Our correspondent placed a large loan for British Columbia with these friends—for bonds bearing 3 per cent interest—and as he is a man of wealth himself, having a large influence in financial circles, we have the full confidence in his ability to carry out his agreement."

"In presenting this proposition to his friends in London he stated the amount of the loan to be \$4,000,000, to bear 4 per cent interest, on a term of not less than twenty-five years and up to fifty years, the bonds to be offered at \$95.

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with an addition of 2 per cent for floating same. We are now informed by our friend that he has received a favorable reply from his London correspondents, and we feel confident that he will be able to negotiate this loan, on the lines laid down above.

"It will, of course, take some time to arrange details, but if the Executive of the Government will place the matter in our hands upon the above terms, we will go our best to complete the business, and would ask for time up to October 1st, 1896, to arrange matters.

"While we cannot at this time, with the meagre information before us, guarantee to carry out this plan of placing the bonds, we feel confident of success, and to show our faith will agree, if the option is given on the above terms and for the time stipulated, to take up at least \$100,000 of the new 5 per cent local bonds at the discount provided for in the law (3 per cent), and furnish the money up to that amount as it may be needed by the Government to proceed with the improvements contemplated under this Act.

"Asking your favorable consideration of this matter and an early reply to this communication, as the subscriber is to leave by the S. S. Coptic on Tuesday next for the East.

"Respectfully yours,
"HAWAIIAN SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
"For P. C. JONES.

"P. S.—If you are not prepared to act before I leave, but can do so after my departure, my son, E. A. Jones, junior member of our house, can communicate with him by telegraph if you should accept later.
P. C. JONES."

Just before the adjournment for the day Minister Cooper stated that the President would probably extend the time of the session.

House of Representatives.

At the beginning of Saturday morning's session of the House, Rep. Robertson introduced two new bills relating to land transfers. Read first time by title and referred to the Printing Committee.

Senate bill No. 48, relating to duty on light wines, taken up for consideration on third reading. Passage on third reading postponed until the appearance of the Minister of Finance.

Minister Damon explained that the reason for not setting the date a year hence for the beginning of enforcement of the law was for the purpose of giving all foreign countries fair warning in order to allow them to adjust themselves.

Rep. Kamaooha—Why is it proposed to take the duty off light wines?

Minister Damon—That question will open up quite a wide field for discussion. The importation of strong liquors has decreased 50 per cent during the last ten years, and the importation of light wines has increased, showing that the people are leaving the strong liquors and taking to the lighter ones. The experience of England was that during the Crimean war, when Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was found absolutely necessary to raise money for carrying on the war. Mr. Gladstone introduced a measure to increase the duties on liquor from 62½ cents to \$2.50. It was found that this increase in duty did not reduce the consumption of spirits, and so it has remained the same ever since. A few years after the British Government made a treaty with France, by which the duty on wine was so reduced that a bottle of the same could be procured for 20 cents. The consumption of light wines immediately increased and the consumption of hard liquors remained the same. That was Gladstone's experience.

Temperance people have criticised me very severely for not introducing a bill with the phase of total prohibition. But I must take the people as I find them. I cannot bring forward a measure of total prohibition that will be successful. I must introduce a measure that will have a tendency in the right direction. The present law is that wines up to 21 per cent alcoholic strength shall pay 15 cents duty per gallon. If I can bring in a measure for the encouragement of the importation of wine of less alcoholic strength, I think it is a move in the right direction. What we want to do is to have a good article at as low a price as possible. This, of course, with due regard to the interests of the Government. When the bill was first introduced in the Senate, Senator Baldwin was not in favor of it, but after studying the matter carefully he came to the conclusion that it was one of the best bills that could be introduced.

Rep. Ryckroft—There is no doubt in my mind that the bill will pass; but what we want to get at is why there should be any delay in putting the law into effect. It is a good one—then why not act at once instead of postponing it a whole year?

Minister Damon—I have already explained the reason for that. I should not like to see any violent change, as will result from this law if it is put into effect immediately.

Rep. Robertson—To my mind, the bill is not much in the temperance line, and perhaps the least said on that subject the better. As I look at it, the bill is solely in favor of the California wine growers, and will have the effect of strengthening our reciprocity treaty, as well as making our relations with those people more friendly. If the duty on wines is reduced it is not going to affect the consumer in the least. Taking 15 cents off on each gallon will not have any effect on the retail price. However, I do think that it is a step in the right direction. It is not the requirement of any of our treaty relations that there be a postponement of one year. The whole thing comes down to the question of whether we can put it in force now. If it is in favor of the California people it should be put into force immediately, and I make a motion that the time be amended so as to read September 1st, 1896.

Rep. Richards—The Government introduced a bill for appropriations for current expenses, early in the session. We took hold of it and raised the sum therein provided for. We are anxious to have money expended in our own districts, but somebody is going to get left. Money is needed, and I think

it is entirely wrong to refuse the present measure as it stands. I don't quite agree with the bill in some of its provisions, but I think it is a good one on the whole, and shall support it. Yesterday we added \$5,000 or \$6,000 to the appropriation bill for improvements at the Molokai leper settlement. There is not a member in the House who would not rather see other work stopped than that this should fail to materialize. The postponement of enforcement of this law will put \$15,000 into the treasury—a sum that would go a long way toward making some of the necessary improvements.

Rep. Kamaooha—I am in favor of postponing this bill until the next session. We can't afford to be remitting duties, which means a decrease in the revenues of the country. A number of the new laws will be in working order by the time the next session meets, and then it may be found feasible to allow wines to come in at a reduction. Besides that, we will have the advice of the Liquor Commission at that time.

Rep. Hanuna—When this bill was taken up in first and second reading there was no one here to explain it to us, but now that the Minister of Finance has presented his views, we have gained an intelligent understanding. As I understand the bill, it means the remittance of \$15,000 in duties for the benefit of the California wine growers. Our revenue will be decreased \$15,000. Now, then, the Minister has not stated if there has been provided any other way of replacing that amount. I have heard talk on the streets that it would reduce the importation of that miserable liquor called sake. If such is the case I would vote for the bill on that account alone. Just now a stream of wine is flowing into the country. If the duty is decreased this stream will be increased to a perfect torrent which will flood everything. I don't say that I object to this, but I would like to know just what good it is going to do.

Rep. Ryckroft—A year's delay, sifted down, means \$15,000. Now, then, the wine growers' association of California consists of 90,000 strong men, and every mother's son of them a politician. It seems to me that the balance of favor is on our side. As a stroke of policy it should be carried through at once, as \$15,000 is a mere bagatelle in comparison with what comes into the country from California. If we can strengthen our treaty by surrendering \$15,000, I am in favor of such surrender. If we postpone matters, people in California will think we are trying to fool them.

Rep. Hanuna seconded Rep. Kamaooha's motion to postpone consideration until the next session.

Rep. Robertson rose to a point of order, saying that the House had no right to force work upon the next Legislature.

Rep. Kamaooha changed his motion to indefinite postponement.

Rep. Robertson's motion to make the date September 1st was lost.

Speaker Naone called Vice President Kamaooha to the chair in order that he might have an opportunity of saying a few words on the subject.

Speaker Naone—I had not completely grasped the subject of this bill until the Minister of Finance gave his views today. It seems to me that in passing this bill the House is carrying out the wish of a goodly representation of the people of the country. The Minister says that liquor cannot be done away with all at once, but that the change must be gradual. I think that is a sensible way of looking at things. It is a step in the right direction. If the importation of light wines can be increased, their consumption will be increased, as the Minister has explained. There will be a decrease in the use of the hard liquors, which will certainly be a help to the cause of temperance. In advocating the bill I do not wish it understood that I am in favor of increasing the use of wine. Not at all. I simply think that the cause of temperance will be best attained by a gradual instead of a sudden change. We all know that the adoption of this bill will be a loss of several thousand dollars to the Government. The member from Hanua wants to know what good it will do after it is adopted. It will do good in this way: The importation of Japanese sake will be discouraged and the use of fine California wines will take its place to a great extent. That is one good object. Another good object is just here: The use of sake will be diminished all over the country, and not on this island alone. The object of the bill is a good one, and I would be in favor of it if it aimed at diminishing the use of sake alone.

Rep. Ryckroft—I believe in everything the gentleman says, and I think he will support me in the motion I am about to make. If the objects of the bill are good, why not have it go into effect immediately instead of waiting until June of next year? I move that the time be changed to January 1st, 1897.

Rep. Robertson—I heartily second the motion made by Rep. Ryckroft, but I am sorry he did not suggest the first of October instead of January. I think that the bill is a good one, but not for the reasons that the Honorable Speaker has given us. The thing reminds me of a fond mother giving an apple to her good little boy, Johnny. The mother calls him a good boy and tells him that he has obeyed her in everything, and that for all this he shall get an apple. Johnny's mouth begins to water and he asks his mother for the apple, after standing the suspense as long as possible. The mother tells little Johnny that she hasn't the money just now, but that she will buy the apple for him next year. Johnny's mouth ceases to water and he wishes that he had never heard the subject of apple mentioned. It is the same way with this bill. The people over there in California will be so disgusted with hope deferred that they will wish they had never heard the subject of duty mentioned.

Minister Damon—I accept the amendment of Rep. Ryckroft to change the time.

Motion put to vote and carried. The vote upon the passage of the bill in third reading was then taken, Reps. Bond and Hanuna voting against it.

Rep. Robertson moved that the bill for increasing the duty on sake be lifted from the table. Carried.

Rep. Hanuna—The gentleman has the floor, but if he will just allow me a moment, I would suggest that he wait until the reading of the first section of the bill before moving for indefinite postponement.

*Rep. Haia—If the member will allow me, I would suggest that I am just a little too old to be taught anything by him.

Rep. Bond—I think that the member should wait until after the reading of the first section, for he does not know what the bill provides for. It does not shut out all liquor from Japan. It allows the importation of liquor made from grapes.

Bill taken up for consideration section by section.

Rep. Ryckroft moved that in the first section \$2 a gallon be changed to \$1, and also that \$3 be changed to \$2. He did not care about making the thing too heavy a burden to bear. The Japanese naturally favored their own liquor and should be allowed to have it.

The bill under discussion passed second reading and was ordered type-written.

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Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000

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3-Fire Funds - 4,410,992 7 3
4-Life and Annuity Funds - 8,572,525 14 11

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All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Clipped immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1896.

An evening contemporary uses the heading "Writes Himself an Ass" over a communication from a member of the Board of Health. It's a case of misplaced headlines. Without suggesting personalities, we submit that the above heading would have been more appropriately placed over the wild tirade in the editorial column.

The Pacific Mail Company will do well to make a livelier bid for the Honolulu business. The tramp steamers and the line from Seattle ought not to get any business, for two steamers a month by the Pacific Mail and one by the Oceanic Company ought to furnish all demands for transportation to this coast.—San Francisco Chronicle.

There's business enough for all of them, and the more the merrier.

Why should not the United States Government send us down one of its new battle ships, just to let Americans here see what the new navy is like. Now, a visit from the Oregon would be highly appreciated by a set of as good and patriotic Americans as are to be found in any part of the United States. The idea is given gratis to the Navy Department. Send the big ship along. Honolulu and the Islands will look after her.

A Colorado "silverite" has made a wild speech, in which he proposes that the States west of the Mississippi river secede from the Union unless the United States Congress declares for free silver. The Western orator evidently forgot that Uncle Sam has given his people one lesson on the question of secession. He also forgot that where one thousand fight to preserve the Union in the "sixties" tens of thousands will now respond to the call of their country.

The influx of a colony of 1200 Japanese, with more to follow on the next steamer, ought to set the people of this country to thinking. When John Brown wanted to get a free State majority in one of the possible slave States he set about to gather up Northern men and found them homes in the doubtful section. John Brown carried the day. The Japanese are following John Brown's example. What is the Anglo-Saxon doing?

Although Mr. Jones is not a "missionary" or the son of a "missionary," he is none the less a missionary—with-out the quotation marks. The new Palama Chapel is another monument to the quiet but constant Christian work that is being carried on in these Islands; it is one of the many monuments to the teachings of the old missionary fathers and mothers. If some of the people of American churches were as free with their money as they are with their criticism, if they were as willing to follow more closely their religious tenets and accompany their liberal criticism with equally liberal financial assistance for Christian work the laborers in foreign fields would have less reason to cogitate upon the shortcomings of their fellow men.

Minister Dun, the American diplomatic representative in Japan, has been quoted in a recent interview as saying that the excitement over the competition of Oriental manufactures with those of the United States is entirely unnecessary. He says that the Japanese bicycle has never been made and never will be, and the only things Japan makes that are likely to cut into American trade are silks and cottons. In this case Minister Dun has reckoned without his host. The Japanese mills of industrial progress may be grinding slowly, but they are none the less sure in the final results. Americans are now pleased to go to Japan to teach the Japanese the various lines manufacturing interests. The Japanese are apt scholars, and it won't be many years before they can do without American tutors, and will carry the industrial war into the enemy's country. Minister Dun may not live to see it, but the day will come when even a McKinley tariff will not protect the American manufacturer from the inroads made by cheap Oriental goods.

HIGH SCHOOL PRES.

In the Board of Education report it is stated, page 91, that "it was the expectation of those who first planned the High School to abolish tuition fees and make it free to all." It was afterward, however, decided to leave this question, on which widely different views are held, to be decided by the Legislature.

Though almost through the session, not a thing has been done by the Legislature in this matter. Yet it is one which troubles a number of very worthy people. If the High School is to be

a pay school there should be no favoritism shown, there should not be those who pay for the privilege and those who don't. All should pay alike. But from our point of view it is illogical to support with public funds an institution and then tax the people a second time for entering it. The cost of books is quite enough for a poor man to supply without asking him to pay fifty cents a week for every child that he has at the school. The free school is the bulwark of the United States—it must be the bulwark of the Republic of Hawaii!

JAPANESE POPULATION.

People are very apt to look at one side of the picture, just as the Knights in the fable saw only one side of the shield and naturally knocked one another on the head, as was the duty of Knights in those happy days when people trotted about the world with tin pots on their heads and the yacht's mast under their arms.

An outcry is often made at the large importations of Asiatics into the country, but people never think that there is a constant stream of Asiatics returning to their respective countries. On inquiry at the custom house we find that for the last two months the figures have been as follows:

April 23, per Rio Janeiro—Chinese, 1; Japanese, 211; total, 212. April 25, per Mt. Lebanon—Chinese, 8; Japanese, 87; total, 95. May 20, per Chittagong—Chinese, 9; Japanese, 67; total, 76. May 27, per China—Chinese, 80; Japanese, 51; total, 131. Totals, Chinese, 87; Japanese, 416. Grand total, 503.

Further, we hear from Mr. Taylor of the Bureau of Immigration that there are over 200 Japanese in town now who are anxious to get passage to their own country. This practically brings the figures up to 700 departures in two months. If the same rate continues, the number of departures will closely balance the number who enter.

The registration act will enable the Government to keep a proper hold upon the agricultural laborer who does not want to labor, and the test case now before the courts will show if a man can get off his contract in the manner Ho Chit has tried to do. Should the decision be favorable, it will be a death blow to any quantity of loafers around the small Chinese and Japanese stores.

REGISTRATION.

The Chinese citizens have already begun their little game in connection with the Registration Act. Last week a Chinaman presented himself before Mr. Shaw for registration. He was recognized as being a gentleman who had registered before. Whereupon he stated that he had lost his registration paper. Inquiry at the custom house went to show that the so-called lost registration paper had been presented there by some one else.

If such was the case, it does not seem that the thumb mark and description are of very much practical use. If one Chinaman can pass his passport to another Chinaman, where is the real advantage of the registration act?

Of course it is too early to say how the registration act will work. In this city only a very small number have registered. It is calculated that there are 15,000 males in the city of Honolulu who should register. Up to Wednesday night only 1,253 had registered. We give the numbers of each nationality, with the estimated total of each nationality: Japanese, 418 out of 2,000; Chinese, 236 out of 6,000; Portuguese, 11 out of 1,400; Hawaiians, 238 out of 3,500; Americans and Europeans, 343 out of 2,000, and other foreigners, 7 out of 100.

It is plain that either the law should be strictly enforced or should be given up. As soon as possible it must be strictly enforced. The thumb mark clause meets with great objection from all grades of society, and seeing that it is quite within the power of the Minister of the Interior to modify or alter the form of certificate, we cannot see why the modification is not made in order to pacify the feelings of those who feel insulted at what they consider is putting them on a level with criminals. Laws which work with much friction should not remain on the statute book. In this case, however, it is a detail that is objected to. Most people are satisfied with the law.

THOSE SENATORIAL MISTAKES.

When Minister Damon very properly stated that Senator McCandless had opposed the refunding proposition, the Senator retallated with the remark that he had always been in favor of refunding, but he had never found a proposition that suited him until the last one came up. And yet the McCandless resolution, for which the Senator and his few colleagues fought, bled and died, provided for a three per cent discount and a two per cent commission. Wonderful change of heart this. Why don't the Senators stand by their colors? Simply because they have seen their horrible mistake and are willing to accept anything to save themselves. Another beautiful mistake made by the Senators is the elimination of the an-

nexation feature, which provided that the bonds could be taken up at any time on the payment of a five per cent premium. They now propose to tie up the bonds for another twenty-five years, besides sending all the money to England, a move that was viewed with senatorial horror and amazement when Minister Damon's bills were first brought up.

The Senators tried to put the responsibility of possible failure to refund on the shoulders of the Minister of Finance because he stated that the Executive could not attempt to float the loan on the terms proposed by the McCandless resolution. Now they go to work and admit that the Minister knew what he was talking about. The Minister did right in letting the Senators alone until they had learned a lesson or two by their own experience. As we have stated before, the Senate has seen its mistake and is ready to crawl out of the first hole that is presented. The Senate will undoubtedly pass the refunding bill on the terms suggested by the English syndicate, then the bill will go to the House. When it arrives at the second stage in the legislative journey—that's another story.

MEMORIAL DAY.

One of the brightest exotics that American custom has brought to Hawaii is the setting apart of one day in the year to pay a loving tribute to the dead. The custom first inaugurated by the veterans of the American civil war has become so thoroughly established in the community that it now may well be classed as a national affair.

There is much that is sad and pathetic about the observances of the day. He must be flint hearted indeed whose heart is not touched at the sight of the veterans, whose ranks death is slowly but surely depleting, marching to the graves of their former comrades to place there a wreath of tender remembrance. Not many years since these same men left their homes to suffer the hardships of the battlefield and to face possible death. They were then in the best days of manhood, and there was no halting tread as they marched to the front to do their nation's bidding. Some gave up their lives on the battlefield, homes were broken and many a bright, promising life was sacrificed. Others remained to help carry on the victory so nobly won, to maintain a united people under the stars and stripes they had learned to love so well, and to keep fresh in the minds of younger generations the memory of the men who had died on the field.

At the same time Memorial Day has its bright side. It has a lesson for every young man and woman, every boy and girl—a lesson of patriotism and the higher duties of citizenship. The men whose names are honored today fought for a principle. Personally there was little for them to gain, but they were willing to give their lives if need be to preserve a nation's honor and maintain the principles of freedom and justice for which their forefathers struggled in years gone by. They were ready at the call to duty, though to fulfill that duty might mean death. Such a record as was made by the American veterans, as was made by Charles Carter, should impress upon the minds of the young people, the future citizens, that to stand by the principles of justice is the first duty of the loyal citizen, and to leave on the page of history the record of having faithfully performed this duty is the highest honor that can be gained.

NEW FUNDING PROPOSITION.

After all that has been said in the Senate regarding refunding the national debt, the advisability of waiting two years, not being in a hurry, and waiting for American money, or making new bonds to be taken up in Hawaii, we find the Senators tumbling over themselves to refund the loan—and put the whole business in the hands of English capitalists. Now the men who objected to the first funding bill introduced because it contemplated sending interest money out of the country must either swallow their words and admit that they didn't know what they were talking about, or oppose the new proposition submitted by the Senate. They have simply jumped from the supposed frying pan into the fire of their own kindling.

As we have previously stated, the Senators saw the mistake in side-tracking Minister Damon's refunding bills, and have been turning over every stone possible to set themselves right before the people. If Minister Damon made slight mistakes in the matter of selecting his market, the Senators have overshadowed him in that point, and if they can win any glory therefrom, the people of the country can be blindfolded more easily than we have given them credit for. Every argument brought against Minister Damon's bills can be used with equal force against the measure that will now undoubtedly be accepted by the Senate. The money that many of our good citizens were so anxious should go into the Hawaiian pocket book now goes to England, and

they will have to whistle for the next twenty-five years.

If it was proper that the refunding should be delayed two years rather than follow the plan which aught changes in Minister Damon's original bill would contemplate, then the present proposition should be put over till some time in the twentieth century.

We cannot, however, oppose the refunding measure, as there is no questioning the benefits that will accrue to the country from such a move. With a national loan at 4 per cent, there ought to be a perceptible drop in the price of money sought to float private enterprises. It is interesting, however, to note the small hole that the Senate is crawling out of.

INCOME TAX POPULAR.

Senator McCandless talked good hard sense about the income tax bill. He said: "The income tax bill is irresistible." And he never spoke a truer word. That the income tax bill in its present form is perfect, neither its framers nor its supporters will strive to maintain, but it is a step in the right direction. The principle has been established and it only remains to work out the details. The campaign this paper has made in favor of the tax has not been in vain. The Advertiser has



WILLIAM T. PORTER.
The Veteran Scenic Artist.

carefully set before its readers full details of the income tax laws from the point of view of both American and English writers, and has thoroughly explained many details in regard to the tax, and cleared away many obscurities. The result has been that the tax has become a very popular one, and that the members of the Senate found it in truth "irresistible."

The House calculates that some \$80,000 will be added to the income of the nation by this tax. Our impression, based on a little calculation, is that it will be double of that. The next Legislature will have this experience to go on. At present it is more or less guess work. In the future there will be no guess work, there will be sure figures to go upon, and the Legislatures of the future will know exactly what rate to impose and upon what amount of income, for we are going to have a progressive income tax, and it will be a strong plank in the platform of the "progressive" aspirants for legislative honors two years hence.

The wild cry that a progressive income tax is socialistic is all mere twaddle, a bugaboo set up to try and frighten the unthinking. The Christian religion when first preached was socialistic, the freeing of the slaves by the immortal Lincoln was socialistic; in fact, every reform is regarded as socialistic by the fossils and mossbacks of a community.

After all, socialism is not such a dreadful word. Look it up in the Standard Dictionary and you will find it defined as follows: "Socialism—a theory of civil polity that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth and the more equal distribution of the products of labor, through the public collective ownership of land and capital (as distinguished from property) and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is 'Every one according to his deeds.'"

Now, though many people may not approve of the above theory, for reasons of their own, still a doctrine which preaches "increases of wealth and more equal distribution of the products of labor" is not necessarily an evil one, and Senator McCandless need not mind if the fossils and mossbacks call him a socialist because he backs a plan for relieving the poor man by putting a little extra burden on the rich!

Dr. J. T. Wayson has opened his office in the Garvin premises, Richard and King.

HERE TO PAINT
THEATRE SCENERY.

William T. Porter, the Veteran
Artist Ready for Work.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DROP CURTAIN.

Almost Half a Century in the Harness.
Great Work in Macdonough's and
California Theatres—An \$8000 Cur-
tain for Pike's Theatre, Cincinnati.

"As full of reminiscences as an egg is of meat," remarked George Stratemeyer as he introduced an Advertiser reporter to William T. Porter, the veteran scenic artist of San Francisco, who is now a guest of the Arlington. Mr. Porter was here last about fifteen years ago, for the Music Hall Association, to supply all the scenery for the old Opera House. His genial manner won for him a host of friends, and his work



WILLIAM T. PORTER.
The Veteran Scenic Artist.

made his name known to those who did not become personally acquainted with him. And neither the friends nor the theater going public have forgotten him, for most of the time since his arrival on the Australia last week has been taken up in visits among them.

Today he begins work on the scenery for the new Opera House, his services having been secured by Mr. Irwin while in San Francisco. Another notch in Mr. Irwin's string of credits, by the way, for he proposes to have not only the best auditorium the money will enable him to possess, but the best scenery. Mr. Porter is unquestionably at the head of his profession.

"I have no idea what the drop will be," he said to a reporter. "Mr. Irwin will decide that after a while. I have some suggestions to submit to him, any one of which would make a good drop."

"Will it be a garden scene, or an interior with figures?" was asked. "I am opposed to figures for a drop, because they grow tiresome when an audience looks at it a half dozen times."

"How do you think Shakespeare at the Court of Elizabeth would answer?" "That was Matt Morgan's ideal curtain, but the people grew tired of them after a few months. I favor rather a garden scene with plenty of light and shade and rich foliage, or still better, an interior of the 'Temple of Fame.'"

He painted that scene for Pike's Opera House in Cincinnati, during my engagement at that place, and people there remember it with much pleasure. Here is the original sketch. Notice the wealth of grandeur in those columns; look at the light from the upper skylights, and the deep shadows running back from the columns. That would make a handsome curtain, but," said the artist, "if Mr. Irwin prefers an out door scene I will suggest this 'Paradise and the Peri,' or what might be better as to the effect of foliage and distance is this 'Palace of Truth.' There couldn't be anything handsomer in out door life, because the effect of this palace in the distance and the rich foreground of trees with the placid river flowing through would be very elegant. It would not be void of life, either; this sail boat with the children dabbling in the water adds much to the effect."

"You are not in favor of introducing something local, Mr. Porter—Diamond Head, for instance?" suggested the reporter.

"I am not, for this reason: You are so familiar with local scenes that you grow tired of them. Why?" he remarked. "I have found Diamond Head on butter plates and on splashers behind a wash stand. Local scenery would never do here, because your theater is principally patronized by home people. What is wanted is something idealistic, something dreamy, if you can understand the term."

"In the absence of the dreamy in art as applied to drops, Mr. Porter, how would a heroic picture of Jonathan Shaw registering the thumb marks of

a squad of Mongolians strike you? There's nothing dreamy or even idealistic about it, but there's good opportunity for warm coloring and a chance to put on canvas a representation of cold facts."

"No!" replied the artist, "that is essentially local—quite as much, in fact, as Diamond Head. What you want is to keep the audience in a pleasant frame of mind until the play begins. I have sketches enough to present to Mr. Irwin, and I have no doubt that the selection he will make will be entirely satisfactory."

"What have you planned in the way of scenery?"

"Everything will be of the handsomest and best designs I can paint, and the sets will be eighteen in number. These will include interiors of dwellings, gardens where lovers may hold their trysts, balconies for local or imported Romances to climb upon, and genuine 'ave yards in which a full fledged Hamlet can fondle a skull to his heart's desire. The theater goers of Honolulu may rest satisfied that Mr. Irwin will not give them a place that is not up to date. He knows what is wanted, and my instructions are to furnish the scenery."

"How long did I understand you to say, you have been painting scenery for theaters?"

"I commenced," said Mr. Porter, with a reminiscent expression in his eye, "in 1848, and with the exception of a few months' illness from gout I have been at it ever since. This will be the thirty-ninth place of amusement I have fitted up. I learned painting with W. G. Huntington, a once celebrated glass stainer and decorator, in New York. Then Harry Isherwood, who was scenic artist at the Bowery Theatre, engaged me at a salary of \$12 and half of outside receipts. We painted all the scenery for that theater; then we fixed up the old Chatham Theatre."

"Afterwards I was engaged as scenic artist at the old Park Theatre. I think it was in the fifties that I painted the last bit of scenery for the old place, and the finish was more exciting than anything I have had since. A Madame Montplaisir, a French woman, was just closing her engagement and wanted to say 'Farewell' in English, a language of which she knew nothing. The property man brought me a request as I was leaving the paint room, about 5 p. m., to paint the word on a piece of blue satin. We returned to the 'bridge,' about three flights up, and I did the work. When I had finished the last letter I turned to him to ask if I should put a border around it, when I saw a light down in the pit. I enquired of the man with me if the gas had been lighted down stairs, and he replied that it must be, though it was early. When I had painted in the border I turned again and saw the light was brighter. A moment afterward the call boy, who was on the stage, shouted 'Fire!' and before I could reach the stage the ropes holding up the wings had caught and the scenery began to fall. I made my way to a door under the stage leading out into an alley, but it had not been opened for a year and was immovable. Then I started for another door and found myself surrounded by fire. I ran up the stairway to a window some distance from the ground and dropped out. When I covered, three weeks later, I learned that the farewell card had not been used."

"When the Pike Opera House in Cincinnati was being built I was engaged to paint the scenery for that place. I was there for fourteen years; painted the scenery for the grand ball given in honor of the Prince of Wales."

"And I remember that ball very well," said Mr. Porter. Three or four of us were up in the flies when one of the party proposed some beer. A carpenter went out and got a jug filled, and on his return poured it in a jug which we use for mixing colors. Just before the dance began one of the boys raised the jug to his lips and said, in a voice louder than he intended, 'Here's your health, Prince,' and drank it down. The Prince and Mr. Pike heard him and looked up. That was enough. The carpenters made their way out of the theater and I took my toaster up over the 'gridiron.' After the set was over Mr. Pike came to the flies and looked for us, but we were up above looking at him. I heard afterward that he had convinced the Prince and Mrs. Pike that they were mistaken. I never told the story until after Mr. Pike was dead. The fellow that gave the toast died in an insane asylum three months after the ball. He was 'nutty' when he gave the toast, but I was not aware of it."

"During the years I was located in Cincinnati I visited all the principal towns throughout Ohio and fitted up theaters. Then I visited Kentucky and Louisiana and painted more scenery for new and old places of amusement."

"In 1869 the old California Theater was in course of construction and William C. Ralston sent for me. I painted all of the scenery for the opening and was engaged as the regular scenic artist, remaining through the management of Lawrence Barrett, and afterwards McCullough and Barrett, and when they retired, through Barton Hill's term of office. My engagement finished after nine years of service. Since then I have painted drop curtains and what not from Victoria to National City, and as far back as the Rocky Mountains."

"The drop for Pike's Opera House, referred to a little while ago, was burned with the theater. It was insured for \$8,000. Mr. Pike's loss was a million dollars, but the total insurance was only \$35,000."

"When you are painting, Mr. Porter, do you confine yourself to any particular hours, or do you paint when the fancy strikes you?"

"My hours are from 8:30 in the morning until 5 at night, and I work steadily, taking no time for lunch. I will be here four or five months. A young man, Richard Westoby, of this place, will be my assistant, and we will work at it until we get through. The facilities for painting are all that could be wished for, thanks to Mr. Abrams, the stage carpenter."

Rev. T. D. Garvin has been invited to deliver the baccalaureate sermon at Kamehameha College.

McCANDLESS WIDE TIRE BILL IS PASSED.

Opposition Was Strong but
Numerically Small.

RICE WINE ACT DISCUSSED.

Representative Robertson Reports on
Discrimination by Steamer Com-
panies—Charges Unfounded—Ka-
mauoha Wants No More Bills.

Eighty-Ninth Day.

MONDAY, June 1.

The principal features of the morning session of the Senate were the passage of the wide tire bill, and consideration of House amendments to the current receipts appropriation bill.

After the opening exercises, Senator Holstein, from the Judiciary Committee, reported on the bill giving right to take water from the Waialua river. The committee recommended tabling the measure, as it was a bad precedent to grant such rights to private corporations. Consideration of the bill and report was deferred owing to the absence of Senator Lyman.

The bill relating to jury trials passed the second reading.

The bill relating to a public park for Hilo was also deferred on account of the absence of Senator Lyman.

Senator McCandless' wide tire bill then came up on third reading. The bill again met with opposition from Senators Hocking and Wright. Senator Baldwin said he had decided that the bill was not as bad as it might be. Minister Cooper then played the trump card for Senator McCandless by stating that the Executive favored the measure. The bill then passed by the following vote: Ayes—Horne, Kauhane, Baldwin, Holstein, Waterhouse, Rice, Lyman, Schmidt, McCandless and Northington—10. Noes—Hocking, Wright and Wilcox—3.

Senator Holstein's bill relating to grape vines of home manufacture passed the final reading.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the wine bill, which provides that the law shall go into effect January 1, 1897.

The current receipts appropriation bill as amended by the House was taken up. The principal items in which the Senate failed to concur were the appropriations for the Honolulu wharf and the road from Pukoa to Ryerfort.

Recess to 1:30 p. m.

President Wilder appointed Senators McCandless, Holstein and Baldwin to serve on the conference committee on the loan bill.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Consideration of House amendments to the current receipts appropriation bill was continued at the afternoon session. The principal changes in the bill were concurred in. The bill was referred to a conference committee. Senators McCandless, Baldwin and Holstein appointed on the committee.

Under suspension of the rules, Minister Damon read the following report:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.
Honolulu, H. I., June 1, 1896.

Honorable William C. Wilder, President of the Senate:

Sir—On behalf of the Executive Council, to whom were referred Senate bills 18 and 19, for revision on the lines proposed in an application of the Hawaiian Safe Deposit Company, the following recommendations are made:

That in the preamble to Senate bill No. 18, in line 4, the amount of \$3,005,200 be changed to \$3,096,200.

That in Section 1, on line 4, the amount \$3,450,000 be changed to \$3,330,000.

That in Section 2, on line 4, after the word "exceeding," the word "six" be changed to "four."

That in Section 5, in line 3, before the words "in London," the words "in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, or" be inserted.

That in line 6 of the same section, after the words "the other," the word "two" be omitted.

That in Section 11, line 2, after the words "at any time," the words "after twenty-five years" be inserted. And on the same line, after the words "payment of," the words "a premium of five per cent on" be omitted.

That in Senate bill No. 19, in Section 1, line 6, the word "five" be changed to "four." And after the word "interest" in said line the remainder of the section be omitted.

That in Section 2, lines 5 and 6, the words "and a half" be omitted.

The further recommendation that Senate bills 20 and 21 are not at present needed, in view of the passage of Act No. 46.

The report was received to be considered with the bill. On motion of Senator McCandless the bill was referred to the Special Finance Committee, Senator McCandless being appointed to take the place of Senator Brown.

House bill 47, regarding postage on letters from the leper settlement, passed the first and second readings. The joint resolution from the House recommending the continuance of the land transfer and registration commission, was adopted.

Senate bill No. 51, regarding taking water from Waialua river, was taken up with the report of the committee, which recommended that the measure be indefinitely postponed. Carried.

Senate bill No. 53, providing for setting apart lands in Hilo for public purposes, came up on second reading and was passed as recommended by the Executive. Third reading was set for Tuesday.

House bill No. 51, relating to the duty

on sake, passed the first reading and was read a second time by title. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, Senator Holstein being appointed in place of Senator Brown.

House of Representatives.

Rep. Richards reported for the Printing Committee that House bill No. 51, relating to duty on sake, had been typewritten.

Sake bill taken up for consideration in third reading and passed.

A communication from the Senate announced passage in third reading of House bill No. 25, income tax, and House bill No. 12, relating to land delinquency to public health, also concurrence of the Senate in certain sections of Senate bill No. 46, Loan Act, and asking that a conference committee be appointed.

The question regarding carrying of freight by inter-island steamship companies, as propounded to the Attorney-General ad interim by Rep. Robertson, were answered as follows:

First question—Are you aware that the two inter-island steamship companies are in the habit of discriminating between the different shippers in the matter of freight rates upon similar kinds of freight?

Answer—The Department has had no information that either of the steamship companies were discriminating in the matter of freight charges. Upon investigation it is found that freight rates vary from \$1.75 to \$5 per ton, weight or measurement at the option of the company; the freight charges depending upon the class of freight carried, the distance carried, the facilities for landing and handling the same, and the assistance rendered by the consignees. The companies claim that they do not discriminate against freight handled under the same conditions as regards quantity, frequency of shipments, and assistance rendered in landing, all parties being treated equally.

Question 2—Have said companies, being common carriers, any right to discriminate?

Answer—Discrimination on the part of common carriers, in either freight or passenger rates, is undoubtedly illegal.

Question 3—Can the Executive do anything to stop such discrimination?

Answer—The inter-island steamship companies are Hawaiian corporations, but hold no franchise from the Government and are not subject to control, except as provided by the general laws. I find nothing that would give the power to the Department to interfere in matters of discrimination. It would devolve upon the party injured to bring such action as might be necessary. In the courts, to determine the question. HENRY E. COOPER, Attorney-General ad interim.

Rep. Bond—Mr. Speaker—Ought we not to know authoritatively whether we are to have an extension of time?

Rep. Winston—We're ready to adjourn.

Rep. Robertson—Mr. Speaker, I move for suspension of rules in order that I may be allowed to introduce a bill on behalf of the Judiciary Committee. Carried.

Rep. Kamauoha introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That from the first of June no more bills be introduced by any member or committee of the House.

Rep. Ryerfort (sotto voce)—Except by the Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Kamauoha—The Judiciary Committee has introduced its last bill.

Rep. Winston—I think we had better postpone that resolution until tomorrow. We may be given an extension of time of thirty days. Some important bills might be brought in during that time.

DIMOND'S CIRCULAR.

Strong Sugar Market With Upward Tendency.

Williams, Diamond & Co.'s latest market report, dated May 22d, says:

Our telegram from New York this p. m. quotes London beet sugar, 88 per cent, f. o. b., May, \$1.17 1/2 per cwt.; June, \$1.17 1/2. Market firmer, with increased demand, and it is thought that the bottom has been touched.

The Bundesrath has passed the German increase bounty bill and the probable effect will be a strong market with upward tendency.

Centrifugals, 96 per cent test, 4c, with sales to arrive, 6,000 bags at this price. There is good demand for raws, but little sugar offering, and the demand for refined is increased. Crops unchanged.

Trust certificates, common, 124 1/2; preferred, 103 1/2.

RICE.

Hawaiian—Market is very dull with light sales at 3 1/2 & 3 3/4; spot stock of Louisiana is large and until exhausted the price for Hawaiian article will undoubtedly rule low.

Japan—Receipts, 2,250 bags; price, \$3.70 less 1 1/2 per cent duty paid.

Kona Coffee—We quote price for good quality at 19 1/2 less 2 per cent for cash.

SALE OF FAST HORSES.

Thoroughbred Stock Falls Before Auctioneer's Hammer.

"Gentlemen, by order of the trustees of the estate of James Gay, I now offer for sale the celebrated bay gelding, Antidote, and what am I offered for him?" were the words of Auctioneer Luce as he began the sale of fast horses outside his auction room at the corner of Fort and Queen streets at noon yesterday.

One hundred and fifty dollars was the first bid. The last bid of \$200 was made by Tom Gay. In spite of the fact that Auctioneer Luce assured the crowd that the bidding of Mr. Gay had nothing to do with the estate, no one offered any more and so the last bidder walked away with his animal.

Next came Lord Brock. The bidding was quite lively up to \$600, where it stopped, and Mr. Luce announced that

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

the thoroughbred had been sold "to order." Billy C. was announced as having been sold to the "last bidder" at \$200.

The last on the list was the celebrated stallion, Duke Spencer, to be sold by order of the Kaneohe Ranch Co. The bidding was not spirited and at \$400 the animal was knocked down to the Kaneohe Ranch Co.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

What the Athletes are Doing as Gleaned From Late Papers.

In the races of the Thames Yacht Club, held in London May 1st, Harold Gould's yacht Niagara was beaten by the Saint, which had a lead at the finish of 3:16.

A late Coast paper says that Yale is not in it this season, so far as the national game is concerned, while Princeton is sweeping everything before it. Princeton has a great twirler, while Yale is not only weary in the box, but is sadly in need of hitters. Recently Princeton defeated Yale to the tune of 13 to 0.

The Coast is at present busily engaged with various cycling events. They begin May 23d and will continue to June 5th.

Joe Choyinski and Gregains have signed articles for an eight-round glove contest, to take place on the night of June 10th. Choyinski undertakes to stop Gregains in eight rounds.

The great cricket events of the English and Australian recent seasons have started. Judging English and Australian recent reports it is likely to surpass the standard, even of last year.

Charles Sumner Dole, champion all-around athlete of Stanford University and a nephew of President Dole, has been chosen the new captain of the University track team. He is a most popular selection.

DEBATES AT PUNAHOU.

Decide That Caesar Was a Great Man.

The rhetorical for the year at Oahu College closed Friday with a debate upon the question whether Julius Caesar was a great man. These debates have become quite a feature in the school, and many questions of local interest have been discussed during the winter, as Mr. Damon's refunding bill, taxation, the contract labor system, etc. Several of the faculty have taken part from time to time.

Friday Mr. J. Q. Ward presided, and the speakers were Lawrence Kentwell, Henry Judd, Elias Long, George Aiken, Wm. Godfrey, W. C. Ahfook, Seymour Hall, Miss Florence Kelsey, Messrs. Beckwith, Colsten and Hosmer. Essays were read by Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Melaine Afong, Miss Grace Dickey and Miss Emma Lyons.

TOWN TEAM VICTORIOUS.

Defeat the Barracks Men by Seven Nice Large Points.

The last of the fifty-round shoot between three crack shots from the barracks and three others from the city took place at Iwilei butts Sunday and resulted in a victory for the latter, with the following score:

BARRACKS TEAM.
Corp. Johnson (Co. F).....221
Priv. Burnette (Co. F).....207
Corp. Neely (Co. E).....200
Total.....628

TOWN TEAM.
Capt. Parker (Police Force).....212
Capt. Hingley (Co. T. C. G.).....218
C. B. Wilson.....205
Total.....635

Considerable interest has been manifested in this match, and has

resulted in some very hard work on the part of the contestants. The barracks team won the first match, and the town team took the last two.

PAINTING OF JUDGE McCULLY.

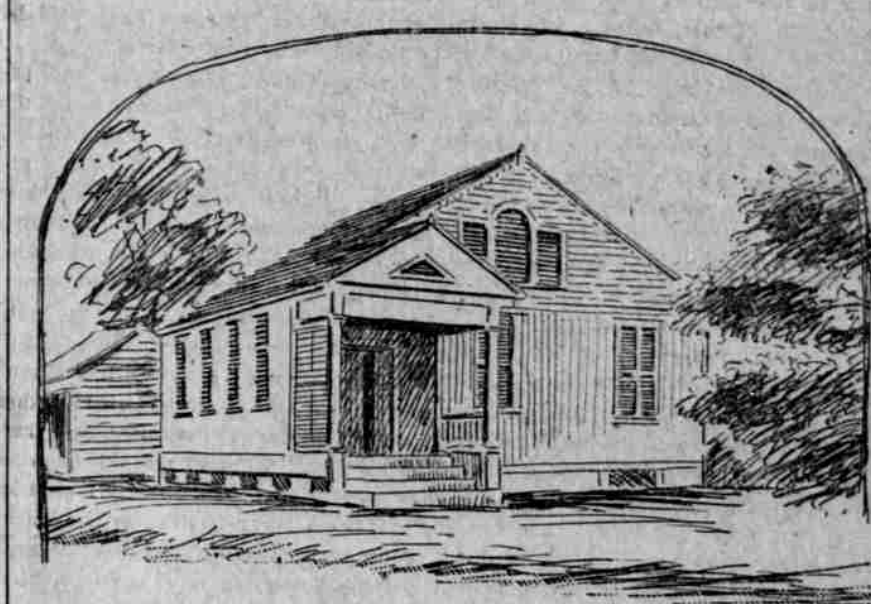
Fine Likeness in Oil Done by a Famous New York Artist.

A large oil painting of the late Judge McCully was received by the O. S. S. Australia Friday and was sent to the Supreme Court by Mrs. McCully-Higgins. This fine painting was done by a famous artist in New York and is valued at about \$1,000. As soon as possible it will be hung in the Supreme Court room, where the picture of Judges Lee, Harris, Robertson and others now adorn the wall. While Mrs. McCully-Higgins was here on her last trip she spoke of the painting and said the artist was at work on it at the time. The likeness is good and will be an acquisition to the walls of the Supreme Court room.

MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

New Officers Elected to Serve During the Ensuing Year.

At a meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, held at the home of C. M. Cooke, Bereania street, Saturday evening, the following officers were elected: Rev. O. H. Gulick, president;



NEW MISSION CHAPEL.

Built by P. C. Jones and Wife and presented to the Central Union Church.

Prof. A. B. Lyons, vice-president; M. A. Chamberlain, corresponding secretary; W. Howard, recording secretary; Prof. Theodore Richards and Miss Agnes Judd, executive committee.

At the regular literary meeting Mrs. W. W. Hall read an interesting paper on "Crowded Tenement Houses."

No appropriations for the coming year's work were made Saturday night, but will be provided for at the next meeting.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Dr. W. T. Monsarrat found a horse with glanders yesterday and turned him over to the health inspectors.

The closing exercises of Kawaihoo Seminary will be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall on Friday evening, June 5th.

The Monowal, from San Francisco, Thursday will bring the "Trip to Chinatown" company on their way to the Colonies.

The longest calendar of cases since Judge De La Vergne's appointment to the District Court bench appeared yesterday morning. There were nearly a hundred names.

Two hundred and twenty-five bats were received by the Australia, addressed to Prof. Koebelle, and they were set free at dark last night. Before releasing them they were fed on beetles. They enjoyed the repast.

DIED.

TURNER—In this city, May 30, 1896, at the residence of Charles Kidder, Palama, Charles Perry Turner, aged 72 years.

Mr. James Perdue, an old soldier residing at Monroe, Mich., was severely afflicted with rheumatism but received prompt relief from pain by using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "At times my back would ache so badly that I could hardly rise. If I had not gotten relief I would not be here to write these few lines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done me a great deal of good and I feel very thankful for it." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Waimea Public Hall Association, held May 9, 1896, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

E. E. Conant, President.
C. B. Hoggard, Treasurer.
T. H. Gibson, Secretary.

The elected officers constitute the Board of Directors.

T. H. GIBSON, Secretary.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Gleet in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. 1709

MISSION CHAPEL DEDICATED MONDAY.

Splendid Gift of Peter Cushman Jones and Wife.

PRESENTED TO CENTRAL UNION.

Interesting Dedication Services Last Night—A Much Needed Church Erected—Will Believe Crowd at the Mother Church—Seats Free to All.

The dedicatory services at the Palama Chapel last evening were attended by some two hundred people prominent in church circles of the city, and all anxious to see the little mission make an enthusiastic beginning. The large room which makes up the whole of the chapel was lighted with electricity from chandeliers of incandescent lights in the central part of the church.

The program of services opened with the singing of a hymn, followed by the invocation by Rev. H. H. Parker of Kawaihoo Church. After another hymn and reading of scripture by Rev. O. H. Gulick, Mr. P. C. Jones delivered the keys of the chapel to Rev. D. P. Birnie. Then came the reading of sentences of dedication by Rev. D. P. Birnie, followed by the dedicatory prayer by Rev. S. E. Bishop.

The hymn by the builders of the chapel, "We Thank Thee, O, Lord," was



PETER CUSHMAN JONES.

sung by the following native boys: Albert Trask, James Pakele, Simeon Nawaa, Charles Bridges and Wm. Ke-o.

The address of Rev. Birnie dwelt upon the work that had been laid out for the chapel. It was the intention to establish a Sunday school first of all.

The outline of the work as laid out was described as being of very much the same nature as that carried on in other churches. Services would be held in the evening, and Dr. Birnie announced that he would occupy the pulpit at that time next Sunday, as well as the one following. The speaker dwelt upon the fact that the congregation for the chapel must be found in the neighborhood—the burden of the work carried on by the people of the locality. The speaker referred to boys' clubs and other ways of advancing interest in the chapel. Informal social gatherings were advocated. Rev. Birnie said that the seats would be free to all those who wished to enter the doors of the chapel. An opportunity each Sunday would be given the people to contribute what they might feel they could afford toward the expenses of the church. Work and belief that the work would succeed was the secret to the success of the chapel.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Leadingham, and after singing another hymn the benediction was pronounced.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Ltd., held this day, in the company's office, the following officers were re-elected to serve during the ensuing year:

W. R. Farrington, President.
W. M. Pomroy, Vice-President.
C. G. Ballentine, Treasurer.
W. W. Chamberlain, Secretary.
J. B. Castle, Auditor.

The above officers also constitute the Board of Directors.

W. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

Honolulu, May 21, 1896.

4309-3t 1761-4t

BY AUTHORITY.

THURSDAY, June 11th, 1896, being the commemoration of the birthday of KAMISHAMEHA I., will be observed as a Public Holiday, and all Government Offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 27th, 1896.
4314-3t 1763-3t

MR. EDWIN OMSTED has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 26th, 1896.
1763-3t

S. W. WILCOX, ESQ., has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Lihou, Island of Kauai, vice St. D. G. Walters, M.D., resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 26th, 1896.
1763-3t

NOTICE

is hereby given that I, Chop Tin (Ch.) of Kapua, District of Kawaihoo, island of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, hold as agent, treasurer and manager, collect and pay out, sign all documents and chattels, leases and upon all things and property of the firm name of See Shing Wai Co.

I make a protest against such sale published in the Hawaiian newspaper Kuukoa, dated May 15, A. D. 1896, between Chop Choy, Ham Yook, Asee and Ham Mau of Wallua, Island of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, under the firm name of See Shing Wai Co., to Quong Wah On & Co., of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, mortgages intends to foreclose the mortgage for non-payment of principal and interest.

I furthermore say that I hold, since November 12, A. D. 1891, until today, as advisers and representatives of the See Shing Wai Co.

And the See Shing Wai Co. today is indebted to me. Last December, 1895, was \$12,264.23, with \$2,500 expenses. The whole sum comes up \$14,764.23.

And I also say that Chang Kim and Quong Wah On & Co. have no right whatever to make a sale and notice, without bringing things before the court.

CHOP TIN,
Agent and Manager See Shing Wai Co.
Kapua, Kawaihoo, Kauai, May 23, 1896.
1764-1m

WAIKAEA MILL COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the above Company, held this 25th day of May, 1896, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Limited, at Honolulu, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Theo. H. Davies.
Vice President—Thos. R. Walker.
Treasurer—F. M. Swanzey.
Secretary—E. W. Holdsworth.
Auditor—T. R. Keyworth.

E. W. HOLDSWORTH, Secretary.

Honolulu, May 25th, 1896. 1762-3ta

UNION MILL COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of this company, held at their office, Kohala, May 18, 1896, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Henry H. Renton.
Vice-President, J. Renton.
Treasurer, T. R. Walker.
Secretary, W. P. McDougall.
Auditor, T. R. Keyworth.

W. P. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

1762-3ta

Beyond Description

The Misery Before Taking
AND
The Happiness After Taking
HOOD'S.



Mr. R. H. Bishop
Hampton, N. J.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Dear Sirs: I have been in poor health for 10 or 15 years, and have been taking doctors' medicines more or less all the time. I did not get much relief. My blood was in a bad shape and my system was all run down. I thought I must die, but nothing several testimonials in

ROYAL POMP RULES MOSCOW.

Grist of Foreign News by the
Latest Mail.

REFORMERS WERE SENTENCED.

Col. Macfarlane Placed a Loan-War-rimoo Makes a New Record—Jamaica Make Trouble in Guadalupe. Opinion on Cuban Affairs, Etc.

PRETORIA, May 20.—The sentences of the leaders of the Johannesburg reformers, as announced today, will stand over till next week, and meanwhile sentences of fifteen years' imprisonment have been substituted for the sentences of death imposed on Colonel Rhodes, John Hays Hammond, Lionel Phillips and George Farrar. Nine other prisoners are discharged. Eighteen were sentenced to five months' imprisonment and twenty-two to three months' imprisonment.

CANOVAS GIVES OPINION.

He Thinks Insurgents are Playing a Losing Game.

NEW YORK, May 21.—A cable to the World from Madrid says: In an interview Premier Canovas spoke of the efforts of the American Government to get from the inferior courts and United States Supreme Court that well-defined fixed jurisprudence in regard to the filibustering expeditions and cases still sub judice.

The Prime Minister added: "The appointment of General Fitzhugh Lee to be Consul-General at Havana causes no concern or apprehension, as the Spanish Minister at Washington continues to report the excellent disposition of the Executive. The debate in the American and Spanish congresses will not materially affect the relations of the two countries. We understand that the Executive in America cannot interfere with the freedom of speech of the orators, though in Spain we have the advantage that our Ministers present in the Cortes can always point out that the Government and the majority of the nation are not responsible for the utterances of the opposition members."

"My opinion is that the state of affairs in Cuba is improving, both in its military and political aspects. The insurgents are beginning to surrender with their arms, and families are coming in to seek the protection of our forces, which have been able to push operations in May, as the rains began later this season."

GRAND ARMY BI-HOPS.

Methodists Elect Veterans of the Civil War.

CLEVELAND, May 19.—Bishop-elect Charles McCabe was born October 11, 1856, at Athens, Ohio. In 1862 he became chaplain of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

At the battle of Winchester, Va., in June, 1863, while looking after the wounded, he was captured and taken to Libby Prison, where he remained a captive over four months. After his release he rejoined his regiment, but with broken health, and was sent back to the hospital at Washington. Since the war he has been in the service of the Ohio Wesleyan University and of the Board of Church Extension. In 1884 he was elected missionary secretary, and through his efforts the cry, "A million for missions," once a prophecy, is now one of the brightest facts in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Earl Cranston was born on June 27, 1840, at Athens, Ohio. He enlisted in the United States service and rose to the rank of captain. His first service in the church after the war was in the Ohio Conference. He was transferred finally to Denver, Colo., where he was presiding elder. Since 1884 he has been book agent for Cincinnati. He is a pulpit orator of high rank.

COL. MACFARLANE'S MISSION.

Succeeded in Placing Bonds of Hawaiian Commercial Company.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Among the passengers sailing today on the Majestic for New York is Mr. MacFarlane, who succeeded in placing in London mortgage bonds of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company of San Francisco, owners of the Spreckelsville plantation on Hawaii, through the syndicate which floated the Hawaiian loan of 1887. The bonds amount to \$750,000, and bear interest at 5 1/2 per cent. A London Stock Exchange quotation for them has been applied for.

TURKS ARE FRIGHTENED.

Troops Surrounded by Insurgents. Seeking Protection.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22.—News from Crete is of the gravest character. The Turkish troops are surrounded by insurgents, who are being aided by the inhabitants.

LONDON, May 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Athens says the successes of the Cretan insurgents have caused a panic among the Turkish rural population, which is fleeing to the

towns of the island of Crete for refuge, constituting a great danger of stirring the dormant fanaticism of the Turkish population. In the towns, which is greatly in excess of the Christian population.

FATE OF CANAL BILL.

Minority Will Not Make Report But Decline to Accept.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on the Nicaragua canal bill has not yet been completed. The sub-committee having the matter in charge, of which Representative Sherman of New York is chairman, expects to have the document prepared within a day or two. It was believed that the minority of the committee would file a report, but some of their associates are inclined to think that they will simply remain silent and not sign the report favorably recommending the bill.

CZAR ENTERS MOSCOW.

Russians Cheer Their Iron Handed Ruler.

MOSCOW, May 21.—The Czar and Carina made their triumphal entry into this city this afternoon amid the thunder of batteries of artillery, the clanging of countless bells and the cheers of a vast multitude of loyal Russians and equally enthusiastic visitors from all parts of the world. Probably never in the history of nations has there been such an assemblage, and possibly the equal of this gorgeous scene may never be seen.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

Close of Session Came With Sigh of Relief.

LONDON, May 22.—After a continuous and at times stormy session of nearly twenty-four hours, the House of Commons adjourned this afternoon until June 1st. The deadlock was over the agricultural rating bill providing for the reduction of rates on agricultural land.

Finally, at 1:30 p. m., all the clauses in the bill were agreed to, and, with many sighs of relief the House adjourned.

TROUBLE WITH JAPANESE.

Immigrants in Guadalupe Again in Rebellion.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A dispatch to the World from Basse Terre, Island of Guadalupe, West Indies, via Kingston, Jamaica, says: The Japanese immigrants are again in rebellion. The uprising has become so formidable as to cause the planters grave anxiety. The Colonial Government is adopting drastic measures to suppress the insurrection, notwithstanding the stipulations of the treaty.

WARRIMOO'S NEW RECORD.

Makes Fast Time Between Sydney and Victoria.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 22.—The War-rimoo, of the Canadian-Australian line, arrived here this evening from Sydney. She made the trip in twenty-one days and four hours, including stops at Suva and Honolulu. This beats all previous trips between Australia and America. No special effort was made, but good weather favored the steamer.

SULTAN IS VERY NERVOUS.

Kurds Said to be Planning Fresh Massacres.

BERLIN, May 21.—The Sultan is suffering from continual nervous attacks. The Kurds have disarmed the garrison of Sivas. They are threatening South Anatolia and are preparing for further massacres.

ARRIVALS BY THE AUSTRALIA.

Some Facts About People Who Have Come to Hawaii.

Among the arrivals on the Australia yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin, so well known in Honolulu; F. A. Schaefer, returned after having taken his daughter abroad; Mrs. Marion Scott and the Misses Scott, wife and daughters of Prof. M. M. Scott; Mrs. E. J. Duffey and Mrs. A. K. Kingsford, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Cunha, Waikiki; Prof. D. H. Shaunsland, Professor and Doctor and a famous naturalist in one of the foremost colleges of Germany; Sharp Walker, a banker of Salt Lake City; W. S. Goodlet, a Scotchman on a tour of the world; E. C. Hume, Mrs. A. E. Hume and Miss A. C. Small, who are here on a visit, and several others on pleasure and business trips.

If it required an annual outlay of \$100 to insure a family against any serious consequences from an attack of bowel complaint during the year there are many who would feel it their duty to pay it; that they could not afford to risk their lives, and those of their family, for such an amount. Any one can get this insurance for 25 cents, that being the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of bowel complaint before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. One or two doses of this remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails. Can you afford to take the risk for so small an amount? For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

\$35 BED ROOM SETS

BEDSTEAD,
BUREAU,
WASHSTAND,
TABLE,
TWO CHAIRS,
ROCKER,
—7 PIECES IN ALL.
POLISHED OAK.

The best thing ever offered in this market for the money. Call and see this Set.

ODD DRESSERS,

\$12 and Upwards.

We have a few of these from broken Sets and are selling them off fast. They are worth looking at.

PORTIERES,

ALL PRICES.

New designs, colors, and the best qualities made. These are all new goods.

WINDOW SHADES,

\$1 and Upwards.

We have cheaper ones, but call your attention to this higher class of goods. They are prettier, last longer, give better satisfaction, etc.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,
CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

HONOLULU CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Carriage Builder AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. BOX 321.

128 AND 130 FORT ST.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT CURES THE COUGH IN ITS EARLIEST STAGE.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and trusted COUGH REMEDY. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT CURES THE COUGH IN ITS EARLIEST STAGE.

LOSERS THE PLEASANTLY BELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

Be the words "Throat's Power, Blackberry Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1854.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THIS REMEDY SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TRADE-MARKED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPT COLONIES.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.
BENSON, SMITH & CO.
HOBSON DRUG CO.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii. In Equity.—S. M. HAMMON, J. H. FISHER and H. E. WALKER, complainants under the name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs, vs. CECIL BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, defendants. Under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. MCINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker; TALLULA LUCY HAYSLEIGH, and FREDERICK H. HAYSLEIGH, her husband; WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation; WALTER H. HAYSLEIGH, LUCY T. HAYSLEIGH, FREDERICK H. HAYSLEIGH, Junior, a minor; DAVID KALAKAUA HAYSLEIGH, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSLEIGH, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceedings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and dated, May 11th A. D. 1897, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Aliioli Hale) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 12 o'clock P. M., said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1) The following in said Honolulu located near the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Millman and Queen Streets, described as follows:

Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 79 feet; on Millman Street 261 feet; from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street, thence on Queen Street 212.5 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 382.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 119,125 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of two parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 3th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 48.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keawamahi to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 87, folio 229.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, a part of L. C. A. 8515 and in Royal Patent 3598, L. C. A. 6428B, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1891, of record in Liber 98, folio 104-108.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kaimana to B. Borres, dated August 28th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folio 450-452.

(2)

Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Fa Halekamani mentioned in deed of Emma Halekamani and others to W. M. Gibson dated May 15th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in deed from Kila Nahaolua to W. M. Gibson dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 8519B; Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1190.

(3)

Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Ranch, so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupua of Paawai, containing 5897 1/10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7093, and in deed from L. Halealea, a Liber 10, folio 214 and 305.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupua of Kealika, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1887, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupua of Maunalei, containing 3442.38 acres, described in Royal Patent 6775, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 5045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 48, folio 858.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 5029, containing an area of 236.68 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Kelihiue and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 330, and in deed of Kealakua to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 389, and in deed from Kealakua to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 328.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uliama Paahao and another, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 5596, Royal Patent 5137, containing 69 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent Grant 2903, containing 52 7/10 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated April 24, 1884, recorded in Liber 30 folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by Kamaika and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1865, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10438, containing 7 7/10 acres, conveyed by Kalo to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1895, of record in Liber 18, page 407.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1867, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4706 conveyed by Keawamahi and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 308.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4767, L. C. A. 10,044, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 47, folio 40.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 308, Kanaia conveyed by K. Kanaia to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 25, 1885, recorded in Liber 93, folio 120.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which the said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1882, and the 31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLDS.

First.—Lease No. 157 from the Hawaiian Government of Paomai containing 9076 acres, and of Kamoku, containing 8291 acres, expiring January 1, 1916, annual rental \$500, payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 168 of Kealia Apunui, Pawili and Kamao, containing 6390 acres, expiring June 30, 1908, annual rental \$150, payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 220 Mahana, contain-

ing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaula, containing 7800 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 1st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows: The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson deposited on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 350 cattle, more or less, 500 horses, more or less; also all wool presses, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai.

OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kila Nahaolua to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kaimana to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2, to secure the sum of \$300, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 189.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties.

The land of Kaula on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-in-trust, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property without charge.

All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers.

Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort Street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. C. JONES, Receiver, Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company. Dated Honolulu, May 25, 1896.

Hawaiian Fertilizing Company

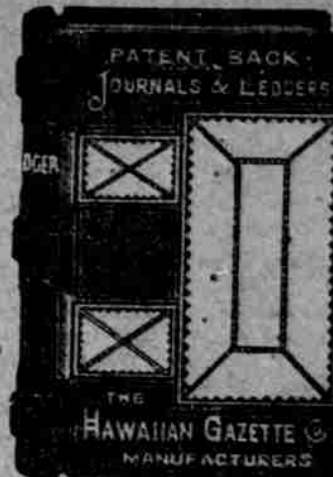
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Potash
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A. F. COOKE, Manager.

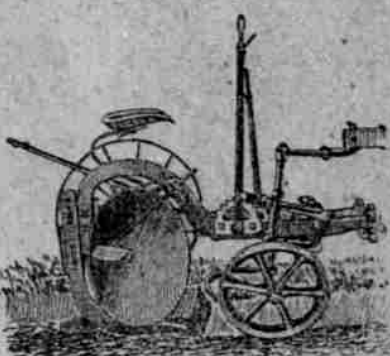


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CAPT. MILLER ACQUITTED.

No Harm in Taking Van Camp to California.

Improvements in Wharves—Moonlight Drives—Telephone Company Will Extend—Luncheon in Prospect.

MAUI, May 30.—The Spreckelsville Minstrel Troup will give an exhibition at Spreckelsville Hall next Saturday evening, June 6th. Three leading amateurs from Honolulu will take part, and the skit, "The China Wash House," is to be on the program. It is expected that trains will be run from Paia and Wailuku.

On Wednesday, the 27th, Captain Miller of the brig Lurline came before Judge Kaleikan at Wailuku and was acquitted of the charge of conveying a passenger, Ira Van Camp, from the Hawaiian Islands to San Francisco without a passport.

On Saturday night, the 23d, a concert was given at the Hamakua Church in order to raise funds for the Kuan band. Rev. S. Kapu of Wailuku sang.

The wharf at Kihikihi, Kulu, is under way. About thirty feet has been completed. It is constructed of large dredger pipe, filled with cement, in place of the ordinary piles.

On Tuesday evening, the 20th, a party of ten accepted the invitation of J. J. Hair and enjoyed a horseback ride by moonlight to the landing at Maliko Gulch, Hailu. The proximity of "the sad sea waves" did not cause any sorrow.

On Saturday afternoon, the 23d, the trustees of the Maui Telephone Company decided to recommend the raising of the capital stock to \$5,000, in order to extend its system. Telephone communication to Hana and Lahaina was under discussion.

On Monday, the 25th, several acres of rattoons were destroyed by fire on Paia plantation.

Makawao people have two grand luau in prospect—one to take place on the 11th of June, at Pookela Church during the native Sunday School convention, and the other to be given on the twenty-fifth anniversary, to be held at Munnau Luau on June 17th.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Simpson, formerly of Paia, are now residents of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Simpson is conductor on the railroad between Louisville and Chicago. The brig Lurline, Miller master, sailed Thursday, the 20th, with a cargo of Hawaiian Commercial Co.'s sugar, and the schooner Jenny Wand, Christiansen master, sailed the 29th, laden with Paia and Hamakua sugar.

Weather—Usual trades; warm and pleasant.

A London Loan.

It may seem strange, but it is true, nevertheless, that the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. has been forced to seek a loan of \$750,000 on the London market. A subscription list has just closed there, with most favorable results, for £150,000 of first mortgage 5 1/2 per cent. twenty-year sterling debentures of £100 each, with half-yearly interest coupons attached. One would think that this was a city of paupers, from the difficulty experienced in raising such a paltry sum as this on such unquestionable security, and yet the stock of the Commercial is well held here by people who would not have to pinch themselves very much to raise the amount among themselves. It is true, indeed, that some very funny things happen in the world—in this part of it, especially.—S. F. Newsletter.

Sheldon Wins Half.

L. A. Thurston, representing W. A. Sheldon in re claim against the Henrietta case, has secured for his client from the authorities one-half of all prizes given. This will net him in the neighborhood of \$1,200. The balance of the prize money will be subject to distribution by Collector-General Castle and Marshal Brown.

Death of an Old Resident.

Charles Perry Turner died at the residence of Charles Kidder, Palama, Saturday evening, aged 72. He was a native of New York State and had resided here since 1838. He was engaged in the carpenter business to about eight years ago, when he became a cripple through an accident. He was buried in the Catholic

Cemetery at 8 o'clock yesterday.

He leaves one daughter and several grand-children and great grand-children.

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. It costs but 25 cents and is almost sure to be needed before the summer is over. This remedy never fails, even in the most severe cases, and is in fact the only preparation that can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Postoffice up to May 31, 1896.

GENTLEMEN.
Allen, C. S.
Allegretti, F.
Albrecht, E.
Beck, Mr.
Brown, J. K.
Burd, W. W. (2)
Bennett, R. F.
Bolivar, F.
Boister, A.
Bark, H.
Burket, I.
Buckman, S. W.
Cooper, F. H. (2)
Collins, A. (2)
Conn, Mr. (2)
Carter, J. E.
Crawford, D.
Cavanaugh, G. J.
Clark, C. H.
Cooke, C. W.
Crandall, A. C.
Dax, E.
Deberry, Mr.
Davis, T.
Donell, M. T.
DuCroy, P. F.
Laugherty, J.
Emery, C. G.
Forbus, D.
Felles, J.
Grant, I. B.
Griggs, Mr.
Hermanson, A. (2)
Hardie, C.
Hedrick, G. W.
Holmer, J. E.
Hunt, W. D.
Harman, T. J.
Howard & Train
Jenkins, Mr.
Jolliver, F.
Johnson, F.
Jacobsen, V.
King, J.
Keto, Mr.
Kifu, L. J.
Lyons, M.
Leonard, H.
Ludloff, O.
Leonard, A.
Little, G. F.
Mokolan Coffee Co.
Morrell, T.
Marshall, A. A.
Manger, M. S.
Murphy, P.
Miller, D. L.
Monkhouse
McLean, J.
McTabe, R.
McGuire, T. C.
McMillan, H.
Macfarland, Mr.
McGurn
Norton, W. H.
Newton, G. H.
Ogden, E. F.
Perkins, L.
Pierce, S. E.
Pearson, M. G.
Perkins, J. J.
Pratt, J.
Rogers, T. C.
Robinson, B. A.
Rinton, E.
Richardson, J.
Roberts, R.
Rostel, S. G.
Spring, T. B.
Sindoo, G. A.
Smight, Dr.
Stevens, J.
Sailor Home
Spencer, E.
Schmidt, J.
Searle, J. B.
Spooner, Mr.
Smith, A. F.
Smith, M.
Stanley, H.
Smith, G. T.
Thomas, J. H.
Thompson, I.
Tanner, C.
Thompson, J. A.
Vash, L.
Wickander, G.
Waggoner, T. R.
Wylie, T.
Weatherbee, C.
Wilson, W.
Winkler, E. T.
Wubbers, J.
Wilb, R.
Wagner, E.
Watson

Denison, J. G. (4)
Duncan, T. (2)
Drummond, C.
Davies, T. C.
Donnell, M. T.
Eckhart
Foster, H.
Fisher, C. F.
Gemmel, J.
Grosse, E.
Hollander, J.
Houston, A.
Hartman, M. S.
Hansley, S.
Hunt, W.
Hobson, A. A.
Huber, Mr.
Johnson, J. (2)
Johnson, O. C.
Johnston, W. H.
Jones, W.
Knight, C. E.
King, T.
Lee, R. E.
Lewis, S. L.
Luzot, D.
Laughfield, L.
Maurice, H.
Murphy, Mr.
Montoro, J.
Munkskind, F.
Mueller, C. L.
Maby, J. W. (2)
Meyer, P.
McKee, J. H.
McLean, T.
McKee, J. H.
McLain, J. H.
Macfarlane, M. B.
Nichols, T. E.
Olson, M.
Pacific Fruit Co.
Paine, B.
Parker, W. J.
Phillips, Mr.
Rosaker, Mr.
Riley, H. B.
Rardans, Mr.
Reilly, G.
Robinson, H.
Reynolds, B.
Scholz, O.
Seward, P.
Smith, W. A.
Shone, S.
Smith, H. W.
Smith, F. A.
Sylverson, S. (3)
Sheldon, J.
Shelton, E.
Singer, L. (3)
Spencer, J. S.
Seelig, T. K.
Thomas, E. B. (2)
Toomey, W. D.
Tillander, O.
Welch, W. H.
Wiloughby, J.
Williams, A. K.
Woodward, E. (2)
Walker, C. (2)
Wood, H. S.
Woods, J.
Williams, H.
Washington, G.

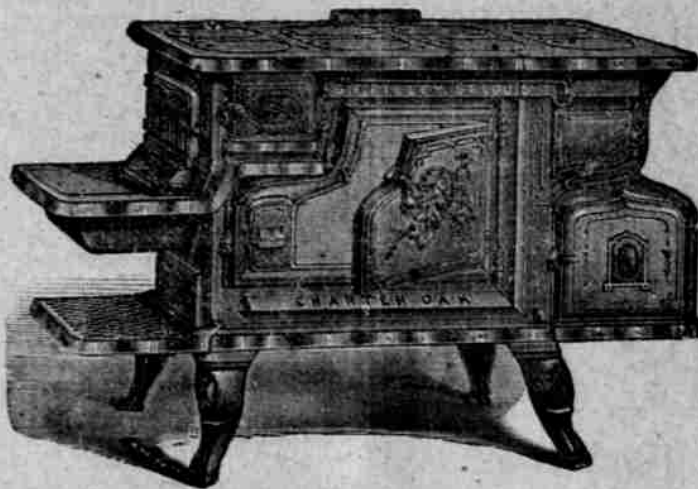
LADIES.
Allen, Miss
Alexander, E. Mrs.
Ael, M. Miss
Beckley, E. Mrs.
Boyd, W. Mrs. (2)
Brown, E. Mrs.
Campbell, M. Mrs.
Cooke, A. Mrs.
Dargy, Mrs.
Duart, A. Mrs.
Edwards, G. Mrs.
Gampfer, H. Mrs.
Gilliland, F. Mrs. (2)
Hayelden, T. Mrs.
Hardy, S. Miss
Johnson, R. Miss (2)
Jackson, F. Mrs.
Kelley, Mrs. (2)
Kerr, W. Mrs.
Kimball, B. Miss
Knudsen, Mrs.
Leech, Mrs.
Muller, S. Mrs.
McLeod, P. Mrs.
Martin, E. Mrs.
Norton, Mrs.
Phillips, O. Mrs.
Peterson, Capt. Mrs.
Pratt, L. Mrs.
Pierce, J. Mrs.
Schimmelfennig, W. Mrs.
Shaw, J. Mrs.
Thomas, E. Miss
White, W. Miss

Parties inquiring for letters in the above list please ask for "Advertised Letters."
JOS. M. OAT.
Postmaster-General.
General Postoffice, Honolulu, May 30, 1896.

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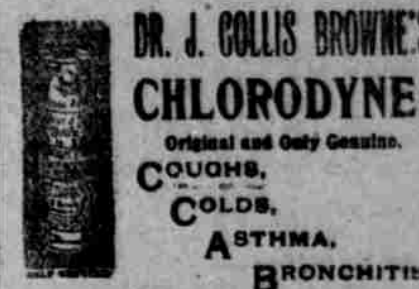
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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a libelous untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

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Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

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